

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1. (original) A DNA construct comprising:  
a first DNA segment encoding a precursor polypeptide comprising a pro-sequence of a mammalian t-PA; and  
a second DNA segment operably linked to the first DNA sequence, the second DNA sequence encoding a heterologous glycoprotein.

2-46. (canceled)

47. (New) A DNA construct comprising a first DNA segment encoding a precursor polypeptide comprising a prosequence of a human t-PA and a second DNA segment operably linked to the first DNA segment, the second DNA segment, encoding a heterologous glycosylation site deletion variant glycoprotein.

48. (New) A DNA construct comprising a first DNA segment encoding a precursor polypeptide comprising a prosequence of a human t-PA and a second DNA segment operably linked to the first DNA segment, the second DNA segment encoding a heterologous glycosylation site deletion variant glycoprotein and one or more additional DNA segments operably linked to the first and second DNA segments.

49. (New) The DNA construct of claim 47, wherein the prosequence comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 7.

50. (New) The DNA construct of claim 47, wherein the prosequence comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4.

51. (New) The DNA construct of claim 47, wherein the presequence comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 5.

52. (New) The DNA construct of claim 47, wherein the presequence comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 13.

53. (New) The DNA construct of claim 47, further comprising a presequence comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.

54. (New) The DNA construct of claim 47, further comprising a presequence of a human t-PA pre-sequence.

55. (New) The DNA construct of claim 54, wherein the presequence has a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3.

56. (New) The DNA construct of claim 54, wherein the precursor peptide is SEQ ID NO 1.

57. (New) The DNA construct of claim 47, wherein the heterologous glycosylation site deletion variant is an immunoadhesin.

58. (New) The DNA construct of claim 57, wherein the immunoadhesin is TNFR-IgG.

59. (New) The DNA construct of claim 58, wherein the TNFR-IgG is TNFRI-IgG.

60. (New) The DNA construct of claim 58, wherein the TNFRI-IgG has an N-linked glycosylation site selected from the group consisting of amino acid positions 14, 105, 111 and 248 deleted.

61. (New) The DNA construct of claim 60, wherein the TNFRI-IgG has the N-linked site at amino acid position 14 deleted.

62. (New) A cultured eukaryotic host cell comprising a DNA construct comprising: a first DNA segment encoding a precursor peptide comprising a prosequence of a human t-PA; and a second DNA segment operably linked to the first DNA segment, the second DNA segment encoding a heterologous glycosylation site deletion variant.

63. (New) The cultured eukaryotic host cell of claim 62, wherein the host cell is a rodent host cell.

64. (New) The cultured eukaryotic host cell of claim 62 which is a CHO cell.

65. (New) A method of producing a polypeptide which has been altered to delete one or more native N-linked glycosylation sites comprising the steps of

(a) culturing a eukaryotic host cell comprising a DNA construct comprising: first DNA segment encoding a precursor peptide comprising a human tissue plasminogen activator prosequence; and

a second DNA segment operably linked to the first DNA segment, the second DNA segment encoding a heterologous glycosylation site deletion variant polypeptide; wherein the eukaryotic host cell expresses the first and second DNA segments and the polypeptide is secreted from the cell; and

(b) recovering the polypeptide so produced.